NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1874.

Vol. XXXIV No. 10,381.

FOREIGN NEWS.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROBLEMS IN FRANCE.
MINSAGE OF PRESIDENT MACMAHON DEMANDING AN ORGANIZATION OF HIS POWERS-MOTION BY A MONARCHIST FOR DISSOLUTION—THE MOTION NOT DECLARED URGENT-PERMISSION ASKED OF THE ASSEMBLY TO PROSECUTE M. ROUHER. Panis, Thursday, July 9, 1874.

The Republican journals of this morning consider that yesicrday's proceedings of the Assembly demonstrate the powerlessness of that body, and dedemonstrate clare that dissolution is the only remedy for the un ctare total discrete struction. It is possible that sevsettled pointed of the dissolution of the Assembly will be introduced at to-day's sitting.

VERSAILLES, Thursday, July 9, 1874. In the Assembly to-day, the message of President MacMahon, of which notice was given yesterday, was presented and read by Gen. De Cissey, Minister of War, as follows:

When you, by the law of Nov. 20 last, delivered the executive power into my hands for seven years, you intended to allord to public interests that security which carious institutions are powerless to give. That vote red upon me great duties, for the fulfillment of which I am accountable to France, and from which I can in no case be permitted to withdraw. It also congood of the country. Your confidence rendered my powers irrevocable for a fixed term in talling votes on constitutional bills. In according them your yourselves enchained your sovereignty. I shall employ the means with which I am armed by the laws to defend my power. This course, I am convinced, cordance with the expectations and the will of the Assembly, which, when it placed me at the head of the Government, intended to create a strong, stable, and The Assembly cannot meditate tearing up it of the claims for the fullfillment of that engagement. The country demands the organization of the public settled. Further delays will depress trade and hamper the presperity of the country. I hope the Assembly will not fall to fulfil patriotically its obligations. I adjure it, in the name of the highest interests of the country, to deliberate without delay upon the questions which must no longer remain in suspense. The Assembly and the Government are jointly responsible. I am desirous of accomplishing all my duties, and my most imperative duty is to insure to the country defined in-Minister to inform the Constitutional Committee concerning the points upon which I believe it essential to

At the conclusion of the message M. Raoul Duval argued that the Assembly was poweriess to constitute a definitive government, and moved that it dissolve after having voted upon the financial bills, the bill on military organization, and the bill providing for a general election on Oct. 25. He demunded that his motion be declared "urgent." The demand for "urgency" was supported by the Left and the Bonapartists, but was rejected by a large Ladjority. The Left Center voted with the majority. thinking that MacMahon's message increased the chances of Casimir-Périer's bill.

The motion was afterward referred to the Committee on Parliamentary Initiative, in which the Left predominate. A favorable and speedy report upon it is therefore certain.

The Committee of Thirty has approved the bill favoring the personal Scutennat, and the debate upon it will probably occur within a few days.

PARIS. Thursday, July 9, 1874. The report that application had been made to the Assembly for permission to prosecute M. Rouher is confirmed. It is asserted that two other Deputies are equally compromised. The examination into the proceedings of the Central Bonapartist Committee is still proceeding.

The San Francisco journals containing articles written by Rochefort have been seized in the Post-

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST FORMOSA. JAPANESE HOSTILITIES DISCONTINUED-CHINA TO PAY THE EXPENSES OF THE EXPEDITION.

CODDENHAM, Amoy, Thursday, July 9, 1874. Japanese military operations against Formosa have virtually ended. By the conferences at Formess. China pays the expenses of the expedition and

guarantees the safety of foreigners. Japan accepts the arrangement and retires.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

ERCIPROCITY WITH THE UNITED STATES RECOM-MENDED BY THE KING-APPROPRIATION FOR A

San Francisco, July 9.—The steamship Tartur orangs Honolulu dates to June 27. The Legislative Assembly had voted \$50,000 for the encouragement of agriculture and the importation of laborers.

The King advised the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty with the United States. Petitions for such a treaty had been presented to the Assembly with the King's approval.

unbly voted \$15,000 for the erection of a palace for the King. He had asked for \$50,000 for that purpose. A correspondent of The Honolulu Gazette called attention to the melancholy fact that several members of the National Assembly had been seen in public helplessly intoxicated. The local option question, it was said, would be the most important subject engaging the attention of the people and Legislature for months to tome.

LINCOLN TOWER IN SOUTH LONDON. THE CORNER-STONE LAID BY MINISTER SCHENCK.

LONDON, Thursday, July 9, 1874. Minister Schenck to-day laid the cornermemoration of the emancipation of the negro slaves in the United States. Speeches and friendly interchange of sentiments, in the presence of a large gathering, were the features of the occasion. The structure will stand in a prominent position in South London.

THE LOSS OF THE BRITISH ADMIRAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9 .- The Sydney Herald of June 5, in giving the particulars of the loss of the iron elipper ship British Admiral on the west side of King's Island, says that out of 88 persons on board only nine survived to tell the tale of the awful disaster. The captain and principal officers of the ship were lost. British Admiral is the eighteenth vessel wrecked on King's Island since 1840, and over 800 persons have perished on its shores.

FINANCIAL TROUBLES IN CUBA.

HAVANA, July 9.-Since the exchange brokers have closed their offices numbers of sidewalk brokers have appeared on some of the streets, becoming an obstruction to travel. To-day they were ordered away by the police. The press say that these street brokers originated false rumors tending to increase financial distrust, and causing gold to fluctuate. The banks, in discounting commercial paper, pay one-third of the proceeds in bonds of the last \$5,000,000 issue.

FOREIGN NOTES. Messrs. Fournier and Goffrion took the oath of office on Wednesday as members of the Canadian Ministry.

Several French Canadian families left the United States on Wednesday for Canada, and will settle permanently in the village of St. Jean Baptiste. They say others intend to follow shortly.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Washington, July 9 .- Ensigns C. F. Emerick, H. C. Nye, Chauncey Thomas, Perrin Busbee, and Midshipmen York, Noell, Hamilton, Hutchinson, W. R. A. Rooney, and Edwin S. Reynolds, are ordered to the Colorado, at Nerfolk; Commander William Whitehead is detached from the Navy-Yard at Philadelphia and granted three months' leave of absence, with permission 12 leave the United States; Surgeon C. J. Cieborne is detached from the Congress on the reporting of his re-

and appointed chief of the party to observe the transit of Venus at Wladiwestki, Eastern Siberia.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN PENLSYLVANIA

EXECUTION OF LOUIS ROSENTINE AND JOHN MOODY FOR THE MURDER OF ABRAM BEHM.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 9.-To-day at 12:50 p. m. Louis Rosentine and John Moody were hanged for the murder of Abram Behm, an old farmer, living a short distance from Middleton, Dauphin County, on the evening of Nov. 14, 1873. They both made confessions a short time after sentence of death had been pronounced upon them. Their statements differed in some points, which they had premeditated. Rosenstine had for some time expressed himself as being prepared to die, while Moody acted suilenly and seemed to hope for Executive clemency up to within a few days of the time set for the execution, when a meeting of the condemned men was brought about, at which Moody also expressed his readiess to die. The Rev. Dr. Stelling of the First English Lutheran Church of Harrisburg, and the Rev. Mr. Baker (colored) have been very attentive to the prisoners, and given them all the religious aid that lay in their power. From 8 to 10:30 this morning divine service was held in the cells of the doomed men. They manifested great interest and appeared much impressed. Fervent prayers for the salvation of their souls were offered by the clergy in attendance.

At least 200 persons were present in the fall yard. The scaffold, which had been used several times, was erected as close to the south-western wall of the yard as possible in order to prevent outsiders from viewing the execution from the housetops, trees, &c., overlooking the yard. At 11 a. m. Moody and Rosentine were brought together for religious exercises. The meeting was very with a relish. Resentine made a remark that it was their last meal on earth and hoped that their next would be in Heaven. Moody seemed reconciled to his fate. Wilkins Grey and Jno. Preston, both witnesses against the condemned, were brought from their cells to those of the prisoners, where a reconciliation took place between them. At 12:25 o'clock the prisoners were taken into the jail yard accompanied by the clergy and Moody's wife and father. Moody and Rosentine ascended the scaffold with very firm steps. A hymn was sung, the prisoners joining with great animation. The Bev. Mr. Baker read an appropriate chapter from the Bible, and offered a fervent prayer. The Rev. Dr. Stelling followed in prayer.

Bev. Mr. Baker read an appropriate chapter from the Bible, and offered a fervent prayer. The Rev. Dr. Stelling followed in prayer.

At 12:40 p. m., the spiritual exercises being concluded, Rosentine made a short address. He hoped every man would forgive him, as he knew God had forgiven him. He hoped to meet them all in Heaven. He said: "I biese all who pray for me; I hope to meet you all again; I thank God I can die now; I have done wrong, and am sorry for it; I have no bad feelings against any ene; I murdered Abram Behm; I bid you all good-bye. May god have merey on my soul. Amen." Moody then made a long speech, but it was very incoherent. The substance of it was that he was along with Rosentine, and deserved to die. He hoped for forgiveness. He thanked the attendants for their kind treatment. He prayed God to bless all his friends. He hoped to meet his mother in Heaven. White bags being placed over their heads, and their hands and feet pinioned, at 12:50 the drop fell with a long thud. Rosentine died almost instantly, no movement being noticeable, with the exception of a singht heaving of the chest. Moody's remains will be handed to his family; Rosentine's to the county. The only chickle spot from where the execution was to be seen was from the roof or the Court-house, where about 100 persons were gathered.

A HORRIELE WIFE MURDER.

CHICAGO, July 9.-A later dispatch from Fond du Lac, Wis., gives further particulars of the murder of Mrs. Loftus by her husband, at Gravesville, Calumet County, yesterday, afternoon. Loftus crept into while she was standing over a wash-tub, doing the week's washing. She fell, and he then crushed her skull with an ax, and dragged the body under the house. To make certain of his work he returned for the ax, and nearly severed the head from the trunk. The body was soon afterward found by the woman's six-year old daughter. Leftus was arrested in a saloon; he was quite drunk. He confessed the deed in an interview with the editor of The Fond du Lae Commonwealth. He said he had deliberately planned to kill her. The following is a part of the interview:

Editor-What was the trouble between you and Mrs. Prisoner—Well, we have had a good deal of trouble, and I made up my mind that I could not stand her actions any longer. I was very bad off that day. Enter-So you knew what you were about when you kneed her!

-Yes, Sir; I meant to kill her, and did kill

Prisoner—Yes, Sir; I meant to kill her, and did kill her, and it is over with now. Editor-Did she know you were in the room when you went in to hit her with the hammer? Prisoner—No, she did not; I was careful not to let her know it, for she would have got away. Editor—Why did you drag the body under the house after you had killed your wife? Prisoner—I did it because when the children came home they would be scared.

A NEW-YORK BURGLAR COMES TO GRIEF. HARTFORD, July 9 .- This morning Jame McCabe broke into the jewelry store of W. M. Beaman, in State-st., about 7:30 o'clock, and stole \$1,300 worth o watches and chains from the safe. The safe had been unlocked by a clerk who had temporarily closed the store to get breakfast. McCabe was seen by a clerk in a neighboring establishment, who soon reported the facts to the police, and officers were dispatched to various points. At 8 o'clock McCabe was secured in East Hartford, and at 5:30 he was in the Connecticut State Prison, to serve out a term of seven years. He is a New York burglar, and has been in the Albany Peni-tentiary.

TRAGIC TERMINATION OF A GAME OF BASE

BALL MEMPHIS, July 9 .- During a game of base ball in the suburbs last evening, a negro man who was in the way of Peter Meath, the catcher, was ordered out of the way, to which he replied with an oath, and drawing a pistol, fired at Meath, who ran to his coat, and getting a pistol returned the fire. About half a dozen shots were fired in the melec that ensued, the negro firing at the other members of the club. Finally he was shot in the back, and then beaten terribly.

ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, July 9.-The following officers of the Ordnance Department have been ordered before a Board of Examination, with a view to promotion, under the act reorganizing the Staff Corps of the Army,

under the act reorganizing the Staff Corps of the Army, approved June 23, 1874:
Lieux, Col. F. D. Calender; Majors J. G. Benton and J. McNutt; Capts, J. M. Whittemore, A. R. Buffbagton, D. W. Fiaseler, R. M. Hill, and A. Mordeau; First Lieuts, G. W. McKee, F. H. Phipps, G. D. Ramsey, jr., O. D. Michaelis, Wm. Prince, C. E. Dutton, John G. Buffer, C. Bryant, and M. E. Poland; Second Lieuts, A. L. Varney, E. M. Wright, J. Pitman, C. Shaler, and H. Metcaif, Also Major J. McAllister, First Lieut, John A. Keiss, and Second Lieuts, J. E. Clifford, and J. E. Grier.

THE CHICAGO CHESS CONGRESS

CHICAGO, July 9 .- The attendance at the chess rooms to-day was large and the interest unabated, notwithstanding the absence of Mr. Kennicott and the temporary suspension of Messrs. Book and Congdon's game, owing to the indisposition of W. Bock. Capt. McKenzie won two games from Mr. Perrin; Hosmer won one from Judd, and Bock won one from Congdon.
To-morrow Capt. McKenzie and Hosmer, Bock and
Judd, and Kennicott and Elder are paired. The score
syands at present: Games won-Capt. McKenzie, 5½;
Judd, 1½; Elder, 1½; Hesmer, 3; Kennicott, 0; Perrin, 2;
Congdon, 1½; Bock, 3.

THE ASSEMBLY WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

IN SESSION AT SARATOGA. SARATOGA, July 9 .- The Assembly Ways and Means Committee, pursuant to a resolution of the House adopted at the last session, met here to-day, the Hon. L. Bradford Prince presiding, in the absence of the Chairman, Gen. Batcheller, who was detained at home by business. The Committee proceeded to consider the present mode of assessing personal property. The Committee is to consider and discuss the subject of assessment and report to the next Legislature, making such suggestions for legislation as they may find necessary.

A MAIL-CAR BURNED.

NORFOLK, Va., July 9 .- The mail and express car attached to the eastward bound train on the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad was entirely destroyed by fire this afternoon, about nine miles east of Petersburg. The mail-car contained an unusually heavy Northern and Southern mail, which, together detached from the Congress on the reporting of his rehief and ordered to return home; Passed Assistant
gargeon within A. Corwin's detached from the torpedo
gargeon James M. Pint is detached from the Saranae
and placed on withing orders: Prof. Asaph Hall has
been detached from the Saranae
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J. N. Jennings, with the express matter in the adjoining apartment, was

most valeable part of the mail they both jumped off and were afterward picked up in a bruised condition. The fire was not discovered by those on the forward cars until the train had run several miles and the car was burned down to the wheels. The origin of the fire is not known.

ASIATIC CHOLERA IN BROOKLYN.

A QUANTITY OF DAMAGED FIRE-CRACKERS THE CAUSE NO OCCASION FOR ALARM-PROBABLE RECOV-

ERY OF THE PATIENT. Mrs. Mary Ann Hannon, age 63, who occuples the front room on the first floor of No. 100 Orangest., Brooklyn, was taken suddenly and violently ill about midnight on Wednesday. She was taken with cramps in the stomach, and had the appearance of one suffering from a severe attack of cholera morbus. Her pain increased, and Dr. John G. Johnson of No. 81 Henry-st. was called in to attend her. He prescribed the usual remedies for a severe case of cholera morbus, but they failed to produce the desired effect, and the woman gradually grew worse, and gave unmistakable signs of cholera. She had rice-water discharges, was taken with severe cramps in the limbs, and pulsation became indistinct. Dr. Jewett of No. 101 Hicks-st. was called in, and recognized the case as one of Asiatic cholera. The two physicians treated the weman for that disease. She continued very low during the night, but early in the morning began to grow a trifle better. The physicians had noticed a very foul odor in the room when they entered it, and an examination of the adjoining apartment revealed the cause. A number of boxes filled with fire-crackers, which had become saturated with bilge-water in their passage from China, were piled up in the back room. The coverings of the crackers, known as "Chinese chop," were being prepared to be taken to a paper warehouse in New-York. The physicians who attended the woman stated that the poisonous gases arising from the decaying vegetable fiber in the paper and the putrescent odors from the blige-water had occasioned the : disease, which was sporadic cholera. They did not regard the case as one to be feared, because it was not occasioned by a state of the atmosphere which carried the disease far and wide, but simply one caused by a foul condition of local surroundings. Dr. Johnson informed the Health authorities of the case yesterday afternoon, and an officer was immediately sent to the place. He removed the decaying material and fumigated the apartments. Under the influence of stimulants, which were administered yesterday afternoon and evening, the woman rallied, and at a late hour last night was doing comparatively well. The physicians entertained hopes of her recovery. Dr. Johnson said last night that he believed the woman had cholera, but that no fears of its spread need be entertained by the community. An officer of the Health Department was left in charge of the premises last night.

A GHASTLY RELIC OF A MURDER.

DISCOVERY OF THE SHIRT IN WHICH NATHAN WAS MURDERED.

The bloody shirt found on Tuesday afteron in the building in West Twenty-third-st., where the terrible Nathan murder occurred four years ago, was taken by Detective Farley to the Police Central Office yesterday. It was a long muslin nightshirt, much longer than those usually worn by men of average stature, and every inch and fold in it was covered with blood, matted and crusted by time. The arms and sides of the shirt had been slit through their entire length. On the outside of the collar was the mark, " Benj. Nathau, Oct. 2,

The house has been untenanted ever since the murder. partly, it is supposed, on account of the ghastly associaions connected with the deed, and partly on account of the rental, which was said to be as high as \$20,000 a year. The family have refused, however, several offers as high as the latter sum from those who wished to use it as a gambling saloon. The demolition of the building in order to make room on the same site for a business John C. Hubert of No. 26 East Sixteenth-st., was exploring it on Tuesday afternoon when he discovered in the stable, back of the main building and fronting on Twenty-second-st., the bloody shirt now in question. It was lying in a roll on the floor of a closet in the stable. He examined it, supposed that it might be connected with the Nathan murder, and gave it to Mr. Seagrist, the builder, who handed it yesterday morning to Detective Farley.

On the morning of the occurrence of the famous mur der, Coroner A. B. Rollins, Deputy Coroner Beach, Detective James P. Bennett, and Levi J. Isaacs the undertaker, were among those present at the disrobing of the body. The nightshirt of the deceased was ripped from him in the manner indicated by the slits on the arms and sides, and was thrown aside by the Deputy Coroner, who did not consider it of any value as evidence. Detective Bennett has recognized the shirt now newly found as the nightshirt then cast aside, not only from the slite in it but from its unusual length. He was one of the detectives detailed to investigate the murder, and of the detectives detailed to investigate the murder, and he ransacked the house on the morning and a week later for any evidence that might lead to a clew, and in these researches he looked closely through the closet where this shirt was found on Tuesday. It is strange how the bloody shirt has come to light at this late day, when two close searches failed to reveal it during the investigation that followed the Nathan murder. The undertaker, Mr. Isaacs, is at present in Baltimore. Detective Farley has been detailed to investigate the matter.

During the inquest comments were made on the absence of the shirt worn by Washington Nathan, the son of the murdered man. It was explained that in beading over the body of his murdered father the arment had become bedraggled with blood. Superntendent Jourdan and the detectives employed on the case thought little of the incident. It was merely deemed to have been carclessness on the part of some one in sending the garment away with the solled linen for the wash. When the body of Mr. Nathan was found in his bedroom on the second floor of the Nathan mansion, it was clad only in his night-clothing. The shirt was covered with blood, which had flowed from the wounds on the head, inflicted by his assailant with the iron "dog" found close by. The wounds inflicted were on the head, and consequently the bloody garment would be comparatively worthless evidence. The body was viewed by the jury immediately after they were impaneled, and the fact that the deceased had met with a violent death was then established in the customary way. As affording a clew to the murderer it would be of no value whatever. There was a shirt produced at the inquest, but it was that worn by the deceased on the day previous to the murder, which he had taken off previous to retiring, and from which he had taken off previous to retiring, and from which he had taken off previous to retiring, and from which he had taken off previous to retiring, and from which he had taken off previous to retiring, and from which he had taken off previous to retiring, and from which he had taken off previous to retiring, and from which he had taken off previous to retiring and from which he had taken off previous to retiring and from which he had taken off previous to retiring and from which he had taken off previous to retiring and from which he had taken off previous to retiring and from which he had taken off previous to retiring and from which he had taken off previous to retiring and from which he had taken off previous to retiring and from which here valuable di During the inquest comments were made on the ab-

earried away.

Ex-Judge Cardozo remarked that he did not consider

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he protected discovery of any importance whatever. ExJudge Cardozo remarked that he did not consider the pretended discovery of any importance whatever. He knew that there had been some complaint at the time of the inquest of the negligent manner in which a certain shirt had been disposed of, but he could not un-dertake to say that the shirt just found was the shirt in

STOCK EXCHANGE INTERESTS.

The stock market is still drooping, exciting the worst apprehensions on the part of the "buils," and a feeling of elation among the "bears." The announcement that there would probably be an extension of new telegraphic interests affected unfavorably the Western Union Telegraph stock. The Western railroads were reported to be yielding to the pressure of the new railroad laws, and the action of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad was cited as an instance. The closing prices as compared with the opening rates showed a decline of 3% per cent in North-West, 34 in St. Paul, 34 in Western Union, 2 per cent in Wabash, 14 per cent in Rock Island, and 4 to 14 per cent in the remainder of the list. Brie circles were agitated by stories of an alleged conflict between President Watson and the Erie managers, arising from the purchase of alleged worthless coal lands for the account of the Company. The story is not corroborated by the Eric officials, and it is simply given as a part of the gossip of the street. A meeting of the first mortgage bondholders of the

Montclair Railroad was held yesterday at No. 111 Lib-Montelair Railroad was held yesterday at No. 111 Libertyst., Smith Ely presiding. Abram 8. Hewitt made a statement of the condition of the road. The first mortgage was in course of foreclosure. The road would now be in running order were it not for the efforts of Mr. Clark of Watchung, who had torn up the rails. Mr. Clark, however, had been enjoined by the Chancellor, and the road would now be controlled by the receiver. Mr. Hewitt recommended an assessment on the bonds to defray the expenses of foreclosing the first mortgage and to purchase the necessary right of way, He was whing to fluish the road to Greenwood if he could be guaranteed against loss. The bondholders then adopted the following:

guarantees against some. The boundoningers then adopted the following:

Resolved. That a committee of five be appointed to examine into the affairs of the road and the situation of its interests, with power to negotiate with the record mortgage boulhoiders or others respecting the same, to precide for the parment of the necessary expenses, and to report to the boulhoiders what, in their judgment, is to the interest of the holders of the first mortgage bonds.

Wm. E. Leonard, Chas. L. Perkins, J. De Neuville, James Yearance, and C. W. Hassier were appointed as the committee.

The boiler of Sasure's mill, near Braddock's Pielus, Pean, exploited yesterday morning about 7 o'clock. The en-giver, named Sulenger, was so tadir scalded that he died soon after ward.

THE INDIAN RAIDS.

A GENERAL WAR IMMINENT.

A PANIC ALL ALONG THE BORDER-BUTCHERIES BY THE INDIANS-LARGE PARTIES OF KIOWAS, CHEY-ENNES, AND ARAPAHOES ON THE WAR PATH.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 9.-There can no longer be any doubt that a large body of Indians are on the war path, and menacing the lives and property of the people on the southern and south-western borders of Kansas. The raid was begun by the Kiowas, and now comprises war parties from that tribe frem the Chevennes, and Arapahoes. Lone Wolf and Kicking Bird are the leaders, and the outbreak is being made on their part with unusual ferocity. The Quaker Indian Agent Miles had to fly for his life from the Cheyenne Agency. Three men were killed and scalped near Mozer's Ranche, in the Indian Territory, on Monday, and one of them, Patrick Henessy, formerly Sheriff of Christian County, Ill., was tied to his wagon and burned alive. Two men, herders, were killed and scalped within three miles of Sargent, Kan., and two others on Bate Creek, in Colorado, about 12 miles from Grenada. A party of hunters were surrounded by the Indians on the Cimarron, 75 miles from Coldwell, and have been fighting for their lives since Sunday last. Eight of them have been killed, and there is little chance of escape for the remainder.

A panic prevails all along the border, and the settlers are leaving their homes and hurrying into the towns and railroad stations. A strong party of Indians is reported at Bute Mound, 30 miles from Granada, and the people of Granada are expecting and preparing for an attack on their town. Three companies of the 5th Infantry passed here yesterday from Fort Leavenworth for the scene of the disturbances. Adjutant-Gen. Morris has also gone to the front to organize and arm the settlers. Gov. Osborne and Gen. Pope are doing everything in their power for the protection of the people and the chastisement of the Indians.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF DEPREDATIONS AND FIGHTING.

AN ATTACK ON A SIGUX CAMP-FIFTY INDIANS KILLED AND WOUNDED, AND 100 HORSES CAP-TURED-A PARTY OF BRULES COMPELLED TO SURRENDER AN OFFENDER-A GOOD SHOW OF FORCE NECESSARY TO PREVENT AN OUTBREAK -HOSTILITY OF THE CHEYENNES-CAPTURE OF AN INDIAN MURDERER.

WASHINGTON, July 9.-The following dispatch was received at the Army Hendquarters this

patch was received at the Army Headquarters this morning:

Lone Tree, Neb., July 9.

To Col. W. A. Whipple, Headquarters of the Army: In consequence of the many depredations by the Sioux in the Wind River Vailey on the white settlers and the Shoshone Indians, one of the latest being the murder and horrible mutitation of two white women, D. Juin, Agent for the Shoshones, made the request that the Shoux should be punished, if possible. On the morning of the 2d of July, while Gen. Ord and myself were at Camp Brown, an opportunity presented itself; and Capt. Torry of the 18th Infantry, commanding Camp Brown, was directed to send Capt. Bates and Lieut. Robinson with Company B, 2d Cavalry, accompanied by 20 Indian scouts, under Lieut. Young of the 4th Infantry, and about 180 Shoshones, under their Cutef Washakie, to attack a camp of the Sioux, lately established on the Dorth side of the Osi Mountain range, where the Wind-River breaks through, about 10 miles from Camp Brown. The attack was made at 3 a.m., Saturday, July 4, the result being 50 Sioux killed and wounded and over 100 horses captured. Our loss was two men, and Lieut. Young and three men wounded, Lieut. Young dangerously. Capt. Torry telegraphs that the result was not as satisfactory as desired, on account of bad behavior on the part of the Shoshones. Capt. Torry went out on the 8th with ambulauces and additional men to meet Capt. Bates.

P. H. Shernday, Lieut. General. tional men to meet Capt. Bates. P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut. General.

Capt. Joseph Bush, commanding the military station at the Lower Brule agency, Dakota Territory, under date of June 23, writes to the War Departmentithat on the 19th of June a Ponca-Brule Indian, named O'Mahn, threatened the life of the Government trader and Indian agent, and endeavored to take certain articles from the trading store. At the request of the agent Capt. Bush sent mounted men in pursuit, who captured the Indian's mule, but the Indian escaped into the thick underbrush after having fired several times on his pursucrs. Capt. Bush says: Upon the return of the man a courier was sent to th

Upon the return of the man a courier was sent to the Indian camp, seven miles below, with instructions to the chiefs to capture and bring in the offender. In the space of about four hours some 250 chiefs and warriers, mounted, appeared at the post with the Indian, but refused to surrender the prisoner unless the trader was given up to them. They assumed a menacing attitude. All were heavily armed, some with two pistols and repeating rifles. I at once placed my howitzer in position and loaded it with causter. The agent then demanded the prisoner of them. After a long parley the chiefs advanced with the prisoner, who was taken in charge by the corporal of the guard. The Indians were then ordered to return to their camp and warned that if they fired a gun I would open the. After a time all of them retired.

retired.

Upon the next day Bishop Hare of this diocese held a council at the quarters of the interpreter, some 20 rods from the post. At the request of the agent I posted my men and placed my gans in position to intimidate the Indians, who were very sancy, threatening the agent with arms in their hands, etc. As they were dispersing I proceeded to the place of council, when a demand was made upon me for the prisoner. I had no time to answer before I was surrounded by mounted and armed warriors, who prevented my return to my quarters. After some talk I pressed my way between their horses and was not molested. The Indians were informed that if a shot was fired it would be a signal for my force to open fire. I am thoroughly convinced that nothing but the unexpectedly determined action of the agent and troops prevented a conflict. The Indians are well fed and have no cause for complaint, and it is my opinion that nothing but a good show of force will prevent an outbreak among them. We are in a poor position for defense, but I feel confident that we can handle them should they continue in their warrike mood. We are in great need of horses, having but three at this station. Upon the next day Bishop Hare of this diocese held a council at the quarters of the interpreter, some 20 at this statio Capt. Carlile Boyd of the 17th Infantry, commanding

at the Chevenne Agency, Dakota Territory, writes, under date of June 20, that the majority of the Indians who left that agency on the expedition supposed to be for the purpose of attacking the Berthold Indians, have returned to the neighborhood of the agency. The reports brought back by those who have returned are to the effect that the expedition went to Fort Berthold, passing by Heart/Butte, both going and returning; that at Fort Berthold, they shot a woman across the river at the Rec village, and drew the Berthold Indians across the river into the ambuscade prepared for them; that they had severe fighting, the Sioux being greatly superior in numbers; that eight Rees at least were killed, the Sieux having only one killed and eight wounded. The one killed was a grandson of a good Indian, who farms about 12 or 15 miles from the station, a lad of 16 or 17 years of age, who, with his father (not fquite s ogood as the grandfather), was on the expedition. Several fresh scalps have been brought in by the Sioux party, over which they have been very jubilant. Capt. Boyd says: I am informed that the supply of rations for the In-dians at this agency is exausted, except some flour and corn, and that the agent does not know when he is to expect a further supply. Should the issue of rations, and especially of beef, he stopped for any lentthened period, I think it will lead to serious depredations, if not to actual warfare on the part of the Indians, who have nitherto been kept by feeding them in a pacific and and semi-friendly state.

Col. John E. Smith of the 14th infantry, commanding the Stoux expedition, under date of Camp Robinson, Neb., June 220, writes that Toussaint Kinsella was captured at the Red Cloud agency by Lieut. Edward Crawford of the 3d cavalry and Lieut. P. H. Ray of the 8th infantry, on the 14th inst. Toussaint Kinsella was convicted of murder at Cheyenue, W. T., from where he broke jail and took refuge with the Indians of the Red Cloud agency, among whom he has lived thoroughly disguised as an Indian, and apparently with impunity defying arrest, and threatening any who should attempt to molest him Repeated demands have been made for him upon the Indians, which they have as often refused to comply with.

Kinsella had threatened the life of the agent, made an attempt to shoot one Kinman, an employé at the agency, threatened the life of Capt. E. R. Wells of the 2d Cavalry, for capturing him in the first instance, and recently en for capturing him in the first instance, and recently en-deavored to waylay one Boyd, who testified against him when he was tried. Kinsella, and others, delayed the mail 2t heurs on the 12th of June on the White River, about five or six miles from Camp Robinson. Kinsella is severely wounded in both legs, he having refused to surrender, and attempted to escape by running. He will be sent to Fort Laramie, thence to Cheyenne, where he will be turned over to the civil authorities. He has asked the Indians to petition the President for a pardon, which Col. Smith hopes he will not be successful in, be-leving that he exerts a pernicious influence with the Indians. His pardon would also have the effect of destroying the little authority we have over the Indians in the assumption of supremacy. in the assumption of supremsey.

Indians arriving from the North yesterday report large war parties, estimated at from 4:0 to 690 Indians, divided into four parties—one for this vicinity, one to the old fled Cloud agency, with the intention of grossing

the North Platte, one to Laramie, and one to Fetterman—these two last probably intending to cross between the two posts; also one party reported as intending to go to Sweet Water. Of course this is an Indian report, and must be considered accordingly. The arrest of Kinsella created considerable excitement among the Indians at the agency at the time, but it has all subsided.

sided.

Gen. Ruggles, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of the Platte, in forwarding the dispatch, says the Department Commander has been notified to of the movement of these Indians, and steps have been taken to intercept them.

THE CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOES REPORT FROM AGENT MILES-THREE MEN KILLED BY THE CHEYENNES-THEIR PRESENT HOSTILITY OWING TO THE DEPREDATIONS OF HORSE-

THIEVES-A RECOMMENDATION. Washington, July 9.—The Indian Commisoner has received a report from Agent Miles of the Cheyenne and [Arapahoe Agency dated Darlington, Idaho Territory, June 30, inclosing a allo from The Wichita Beacon, dated the 2sth inst., by which it appears that three men had been killed in the vici nity of Medicine Lodge by Cheyennes. Agent Miles says there is no eason to disbelieve this statement. It is simply carryng into execution what they have said they would do unless the Government would protect them from the orse-thieves of the border, and return to them some of the animals already stolen from them, all of which could

have been done and would have been done could we

have had the timely assistance of a sufficient force. He

have had the timely assistance of a sufficient force. He also says:

It is useless for me to refer to the many appeals that have been made from this effice for sufficient power to crush the element that we positively know must, sooner or later, bring us into trouble, and perhaps into an Indian war, all of which have thus far been unavailing; and to-day we are forced into the position where we are required to cry aloud for a force to punish the very individuals that should have been protected only three months ago. The Cheyennes, as a tribe, have been well disposed, and many of them are yet so, toward the Government; and it was not until they were forced to leave their reservation and agency to get rid of the horse-thieves and to reach the buffalo herds that they began to lose confidence in the power of their agent to control the adverse elements, and decided to take the matter into their own hands. The Crows and Comanches have long been urging them to John in a general raid. This I get from Whirlwind, the Cheyenne Chief, and not until they had been greatly provoked did they decide in a matter so perilous. They of course claim that their raids shall be confined to the exterminating of the buffalo humers and the region of the country on the borders of Kansas where Little Robe's stolen pomes are supposed to be located, and where his son was wounded. The people of this last place should have protection, as also all other innocent persons who are legitimately in the country. The decided stand the Arapahoes have taken with us has increased the Jealousy that already existed between the two tribes, which, at the present time, amounts almost to hostinity, and it is going to require much care and judgment to bring about a reconciliation. It would be much better for both tribes that they were separated, and for the present I would recommend that temporary buildings be erected, as cheaply as possible, upon the lands designated for Cheyennes, and they invited to remove there at once, and should any refuse, to compel them to

LATE ADVICES FROM FORT LARAMIE.

OMAHA, Neb., July 9 .- Gens. Sheridan and Ord returned from the West this afternoon. Telegraphic advices from Fort Laramic state that reports received from Spotted Tail's Agency say that seventy-five lodges of Ogallalas, under Black Twin, are moving toward that place, and that the Uncapapas and Minnecongous are moving across the Yellowstone River. The Arrapahoes and Cheyennes are camped in the head waters of the Big Horn River, near the Big Horn Mountains.

THE OREGON ELECTION.

THE VOTES FOR GOVERNOR AND A MEMBER OF CON-GRESS-LARGE INCREASE IN THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR-GOV. GROVER RE-ELECTED BY A PLURALITY OF 532 VOTES-GEO. A. LA DOW'S PLUBALITY FOR CONGRESS, 305.

The first complete returns from the election eld in Oregon on June 1 have only recently been published in the newspapers of that State. The official vote will not be published until the Legislature meets, but the returns given below are very nearly accurate, espeially the vote for Governor. The total for Governor this year is larger than at any other general election since 1870. In the latter year the total vote for Governor was 22.821: in 1872, for President, it was 19,549; this year it is 25,422. The increase over 1870 is 2,601, and over 1872, 5,873. In 1870, Lafayette F. Grover (Dem.) was elected by a majority of 631 over Joel Palmer (Rep.); in 1872, President Grant received a majority of 4,689. This year Gov. Grover is reclected by a plurality of 532 over J. C. Tolman (Rep. and Temp.); his plurality over Thomas F. Campbell (Ind.) is 3,212. The combined votes for Tolman and Campbell exceeds that for Gov. Grover by 5.978. The vote in detail for the past three elections

18 HS TOHOWS							
-			1874.~	David	ts., '72	-Gov	. 170
		Rep. mi			Adm.	Dem.	
	Dem.	Temp.		Lib.	2111114	Grea-	Aveg.
120 80	Gro-	Tai	Camp-	Gree	Grank.	ver.	Palmer.
Counties.	Ter.	man.		308	282	579	402
Baker	487	298	73		547	578	607
Benton	276	481	392		677	698	
Clackamas		592	199			123	179
*Clatsop	148	211	85		198	152	85
Columbia		88	59		117		260
Coos	599	408	56		321	251	
Curry	78	106	17		108	76	
Douglas		435	667		771	786	738
Grant		206	242	143	233	373	321
Jackson		572	120	570	826	793	490
Josephine		133	27	110	122	209	130
Lane	1000000	619	522	569	815	831	705
Linn		646	672		943	1,204	939
Marion		1,058	658		1,431	1,068	
Multnomah.		1,556	558		1,830	1,023	1,412
Polk	min's	334	501		488	661	599
Tillamook		99	5.,		92	40	64
Umatilla		134	435		280	509	
		869	90		415	418	235
Union		201	352		392	349	
Wasco		202	461		530	855	485
Washington.			369		601	631	647
Yambili	502	443	307.		001	- war	041
Total	9.722	9,190	6,510	7,730	11,8191	1,726	11,095

One vote for T. W. Davenport

In the subjoined table are given the votes for Congressman at the last election and the two preceding ones. The total votes at these elections were as follows: 25,484 in 1872, 14,317 in 1873, and 25,333 in 1874. According to these figures the vote this year is 11,016 greater than in 1873, and 151 less than in 1872. George A. La Dow (Dem.) is elected by a plurality of \$05 over Richard Williams (Rep.); his plurality over T. W. Davenport (Ind. and Temp.) is 3,294. His vote, however, is ,015 less than the combined vote for his opponents. The

returns are a		1574.		-1873 1872			
		1	nd, and				
	Dem.	Rep.	Temp.	Dem.	Rep.	Lib.	Adm.
	La	Will-	Daven-	Nes	4	Bur-	Will-
Counties.	Dow.	liams.		mith.	Smith.	nett.	MON.
Baker	459	338	61	223	70		395
Benton	276	506	370	411	275		609
lackamas	618	581	236	474	379	741	748
latsop	143	216	32	103	116	180	204
olumbia	118	62	79	102	52	180	135
2005		430	49	171	102	274	307
arry		103	24	76	65	112	116
Douglas	461	441	705	619	273	860	994
rant		217	926	170	129	309	305
ackson		543	131	559	290		651
osephine	702	126	17	104	49		150
Ane		624	462	657	526	898	966
inn		654	556	884	896	1.179	928
farion		1,085	731	829	561		1,435
Multnomah	843	1,485	708	771	1,303	1,185	2,084
	356	351	462	411	272		598
Polk	58	97	6	41	67	68	99
illamook		159	386	890	108		883
Junatilla		393	31	255	169		403
Julon				298	140		468
Wasco	364	244	309				
Washington.	264	158	486	199	176		539
Yambill	528	497	283	452	307	563	649
Water		0.000	C 150	9 104	6 199	19 917	11 167

Total.....9,644 9,339 6,350...8,194 6.123...12,317 13,167 pecial election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Joseph G.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF THE FARADAY AT PORTS MOUTH.

PORTSMOUTH, July 9 .- The cable ship Faraday arrived here this afternoon, all right, having been de-tained several days by excessive fogs. The Ambassador is expected to return here immediately, when the cable will be laid forthwith. The proprietors of the Oceanic House at the Shoals have tendered the telegraph managers a complimentary levee.

THE PHILADELPHIA COMMON COUNCIL. PHILADELPHIA, July 9.-At a special meet-

ing of the Common Council, held to-day, an effort was made to pass the Walnut-st. Bridge Loan bill, but it made to pass the walnut-st. Bridge Loan bill, but it signally failed, a motion to resume the consideration of the same being voted down—Yeas, 28; Nays, 29. The South Eleventh-st. Market question was also voted down. Both of these projects were Ring affairs, highly distateful to the people.

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE IN OHIO. COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 9 .- Matters at Straitsville to-day bave been quiet, except a fight between a

WASHINGTON.

THE REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FURNISHED BY SUPERIN-TENDENT GRAVES REGARDING THE REGULATIONS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 9 .- The Treasurer of the United States and redeeming agent under the new Currency act is beset with correspondence from assistant treasurers and private parties all over the country, asking information concerning the redemption of National bank notes as provided in Section 3 of the act named. Mr. Graves, Superintendent of the National Bank Redemption Agency in the Treasury Department, gives the following information in addition to that communicated in Circular No. 11 of regulations governing the redemption of National bank notes:

Under that portion of Section 3 requiring every asso ciation to keep on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, in lawful money, a sum equal to five per centum of its circulation, for the redemption of such circulation, any person is permitted to send bank notes, assorted or unassorted, and of any National banks whatever, to be sent in packages by express under Government contract, in sums of \$1,000 or multiple thereof, for which returns will be made in new-legal tender notes under the contract. The expenses of expressage and for assorting the notes will be charged to the banks by which the notes were issued, and not those by which delivered, in proportion to the circulation redeemed. The notes redeemed will be assorted among the 2,000 National banks of the United States, in the following Assorting tables with 52 tills, the size of the notes,

will be provided. The 2,000 banks will be divided into 50 sections of about 40 banks each, arranged alphabetically. The notes will be twice lassorted-first, among the 50 sections, and, second, the notes of each section will be assorted among the banks in the 40 sections. The notes fit for circulation, it is found, constitute a very small fraction of the total received thus farabout one-tenth. These notes, after assortment, will be returned to the banks which issued them. Thosa unfit for circulation will be forwarded to the Controller of the Currency, who will furnish new notes, the banks being required to make good the amount charged to the a five per cent fund for the redemption of their notes.

The redemption of National bank notes is now as free as legal tenders, except that they must be sent in larger sums. The Superintendent states that, under the 5 per cent fund of the new bill, the redemption agencies are in receipt or have in process of collection about \$9,000,000 to date. The larger portion comes in legal tenders and the balance in drafts on New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston, payable in legal-tender notes. The daily recerpts are about \$500,000.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND UNCLAIMED LAND PATENTS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 9, 1874. Cop's Western Land Owner for July contains the following:

There are remaining in the General Land Office undelivered, more than 300,000 patents for agricultural land. Of this number, about 75,000 are from Illinois, and nearly as many from Indiana and Missouri. Among them are patents signed by Monroe, and by and for every other President up to Lincoln's time. The cause for this accumulation of patents is in the fact that many land-owners believe the duplicate receiver's receipt is sufficient evidence of title to their land. It ought not to be so regarded. Entries are being constantly canceled by the General Land Office for informality, and if the address of an interested applicant is not known at the local office, as too often is the case, he, or the party to whom he has sold his land, will some day be much astonished to find another person holding a Government patent for

THE NEW SAVINGS BANK LAW.

Some papers continue to assert that the bill designed to relieve savings banks from tax upon their undistributed surplus carnings has not become a law because it has not been approved by the President. This is an error. On July 2 Commissioner Douglass was informed by On July 2 Commissioner Douglass was intomace of the State Department that the bill had not passed, but in making further inquiry he found that it had been approved by the President. It was a bill for the relief of savings institutions having no capital stock, and doing business solely for the benefit of depositors, and provides that no further internal revenue tax shall be collected from said banks.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Thursday, July 9, 1874. The appointment and Files and Mails and the appointments of the Treas sury Department will not be made until the return of Secretary Bristow next week. There are about 50 clerks to be reduced from higher to lower grades in conse-quence of the reductions, and the rolls are now being revised for the purpose of making such reductions in grade.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has approved the bond filed by the Commissioners of the Freedmen's Savings Bank to-day. The bondsmen are Jacob Tome of Maryland, B. H. Warner, James Wormley, and Wm. J. Murragh of this ciry, and Mr. Whipper of Philadelphia. The total amount of the bond is \$100,000, and each one of the bondemen is liable for that sum.

The District Commissioners have finally arranged for the payment of the July interest on the bonded debt of the District. The money has been drawn and poid into the hands of Treasurer Spinner, who will pay the cou-pens on presentation.

THE NEW-BEDFORD BANK DEFALCATION. NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., July 9.- The deficits in the First National Bank, caused by John P. Barker, the cashier, have been made good by his friends, and no loss falls upon the bank. The defaication is stated at \$20,000. Barker is nearly to years of age, and has been cashier about twenty years.

THE WEATHER IN TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, July 9 .- The rain last night was general throughout the surrounding country, relieving the fears of the planters. To-day, there are good pros-pects of another shower. At Grand Junction, there was a hurricane, prostrating the telegraph wires, and doing considerable damage to the forests and feneing.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. ... The Supreme Court at Austin, Texas, has

... Quite a distinct shock of earthquake was felb .. The body of an Indian woman was discovered dately below the old Terrapin Tower, at Cliffon, Out., on the Gost immediately below the old Terrapin Tower, at Union, user, it is and above, resterday.

The ball of Capt. Peach of the Provincetown schooler St. Mary, charged with manufacture in killing his steward, Rogers, has been fixed at \$5,000.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. ... An unknown man threw himself before a Boston and Providence train at Boston yesterday and was instantly killed.

... David Stinson, who was shot by Charles Van-netter in Philadelphia on Tuesday, died Wednesday might Vanuettes ... A paymaster stationed at Matamoras has ab-

The damage to Lock No. 21, in the Welland has been repaired, and navigation was resumed yesterday after-

.... Wm. Harris, an old man, and Lizzie Martin, a roung woman, were struck by a railroad train at East Hampton, Mass., Wedverday night, and fatally injured.

and probably faithly lajured in Aliegheny Churchill was seriously the claimsey of the Frest Ward schamper City yesterday morning byJohnny Dobbs alias James C. Rice, a New-York burglar, was sentenced to State Prison in Hartlerd yesterday, three years, for breaking into the savings bank at Collinsville.

....The tug Golden City, Capt. James Hamnet, randown a seew at the mouth of Buffalo River at 9 o'clock Wednesday aight. The jeccupants of the seew, a billed man, his wife and son, named Josbua, Blisabeth and Engoos-Sheldon, were drowned.

named Joshua, Elisabath and Engeoo Sheldon, were drowned.

Seven boys, while crossing a fence immediately under the telegraph lines, to the driving park at Indianapolis, resteragy afternose, were struck by lightning, and one, named Johnny Shay, was killed outright. The others were all severely lajured, but will recover.

Juckson Harrison, who arrived at Cleveland from Ashand County, Ohio. Inte Wednesday evening, was robbed of \$4,000 by five men who attacked him after leaving the street ear near East Cleveland. After robbing him, the highwayman gaggest and him to a tree, where he was found in the morning.

A fire originated in the engine-room of Roy's carding mills, on St. Paul-st., Ottawa, Ont., and the flames spread to Stockdale's carriage factory, Skinner's iron, works, Somerville's tottace, Coleman's stables, and a large number of outbuildings, all of which were entirely destroyed. The loss is not jet estimated. It is une extended that the only insurance is on Somerville's cottage for \$1,000, in the Mutual of Hamilton.